

ELECTION NOTICE.

AN election will be held at the Court-House of Jefferson county, and at the different precincts of said county, on Thursday the 23d day of this month, (April,) for the purpose of electing a member to serve in the Legislature of Virginia, for the District composed of the counties of Jefferson, Frederick and Clarke; and for the further purpose of electing two Delegates to serve in the next General Assembly of this Commonwealth.

At the Court-House—Under the superintendence of Saml W. Lackland, Bushrod C. Washington, John Molar, Charles G. Stewart and Richard Williams, or any two or more of them.

At the Court-House—Under the superintendence of Joseph McFerran, John Quigley, Jacob Morgan, Edward Loeck, Jr., and General Billings, or any two or more of them.

At the Court-House—Under the superintendence of Thomas Timberlake, William Grantham, John J. Hickey, Warner W. Throckmorton, and Thomas Watson, Sen., or any two or more of them.

SEBASTIAN RATT, Sheriff of Jefferson County.

April 2, 1840.

To the Voters of Jefferson.

THOSE whose qualifications as voters of Jefferson county depend upon the payment of the taxes, are respectfully reminded of the importance of paying the same prior to the above election.

G. W. SIPPINGTON, JOHN H. FLAGG, JOHN H. MENDRELL, THOMAS RICHMOND, Dep. Clerks.

April 2, 1840.

WANTED.

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, who can come well recommended as a cook, washer, and ironer, and of fair character as to honesty, &c. One without a family would be preferred—though if suitable in all other respects, this would not be a material point. For such a servant a liberal price would be given by a gentleman who wishes her for his own use, and where she would find a good home.

Inquire at this Office.

April 2, 1840—17.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons who are subscribers to the Methodist Church of the White House, that one-half of said subscription will be required on or before the first day of May next, and the remaining half to be paid on or before the last day of July next—the said instalments to be paid in Cash as Treasurer of the same.

JAMES GRANTHAM, JOSEPH MORROW, L. CAIN, Building Committee.

April 2, 1840.

NOTICE.

HAVING entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Webster, Marshall, & Co. for the purpose of procuring wool, I hereby give notice that I intend to recommend all those who have heretofore been supplying me with that article, to those gentlemen, where they will meet with prompt satisfaction as ever, and also with my goods upon the same terms as allowed by myself, heretofore.

I also wish, respectfully, to decline Carding Wool, except for cash, as I find it to be a serious impediment to my other business.

GEORGE PRICE, Shepherdstown, Feb. 12, 1840—17.

Our Fellows' Procession.

Wildcat Lodge, No. 11, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILL hold their second celebration by Procession in Charlestown, on Saturday the 25th of April next. We cordially invite the Brethren of Virginia Lodge, No. 1, Herpers Ferry; Madison Lodge, No. 6, Winchester, together with all Brethren of regular standing, to be with us on that day.

An Oration will be delivered, and other ceremonies usual on such occasions will be observed.

JOHN DONAFIN, THOMAS JOHNSON, GERVIS S. GARDNER, WILLIAM S. SMITH, WILLIAM L. REID, JOSEPH C. BARTY, Committee of Arrangements.

January 30, 1840—21.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in the country (in a pious or moral family) for a young person of about 16 or 17 years of age. She is healthy, and able to accomplish as much work as any girl of her age. Her disposition is obliging, and she may be a valuable acquisition at small farm, where there are few servants, and she would have full employment. She is well acquainted with any kind of house work, or plain cooking, &c. &c. common needle work, spinning, weaving, &c. &c.

Whatever good qualities she has will be candidly made known to persons who may wish to engage her. She might be bound for two years on moderate terms, if required. Inquire at the FREE PRESS OFFICE.

April 2, 1840.

ZINC ROOFS.

To Persons wishing to Build or Repair.

FOR security from Fire, many persons are desirous of roofing their Houses with Zinc, because it has been proved by the difficulty of procuring persons to put it on. The subscribers being anxious to engage in it, and having consented to do so, will be prepared in a few days to roof with Zinc in the best and most approved manner, and will promptly attend to all orders in that line.

MYERS & SHADLEY, Charlestown, March 28, 1840.

Remarkable Phenomenon.

We witnessed yesterday a very singular physiological freak, and of such rare occurrence as to make it a matter of no little curiosity and observation to both the learned and the unlearned. It is an insect resembling a snake or worm, in the eye of a horse.

The animal is the property of Mr. Harrison of A. A. Co. who, some two months since observed something moving just under the surface of the eye, about half an inch in length, since which time it has increased in size, till it is now some three and a half or four inches long, and about the size of a pin, the tail dwindling to a point as fine as that of a canaliculus; it moves incessantly and with great rapidity, evidently in the fluid contained in the eye, the right of which is gone.

This is one of the facts adduced by a certain sect of physiologists in support of what is called "equivocal generation."

There are two ways, however, in which to account for the phenomenon; the lungs may contain worms, whose ova may be sufficiently minute to be carried through the blood vessels into the eye, though the extreme minuteness of those vessels renders this somewhat doubtful. It is most probable that some insect has deposited the ovum, at the time the horse has been asleep, or in an instant of flight touched the surface with its ovipositor, and left the egg beneath the delicate coat of the eye. It is a very singular fact in physiology and will of course command the attention of the scientific. The animal is at present at Mr. Whitebeck's in front street opposite the Circus.—Bull. Post.

Correspondence of the New York Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1840.

I was invited to witness a great exhibition at the Arsenal, on Saturday evening last, of the firing of Mr. COCHRAN's patent revolving cannon, which is considered a great improvement in the engines of war.

The firing commenced at five o'clock, in the great square at the Arsenal, and the gun was pointed in the direction of the river Potomac. The members of the Cabinet, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman and Members of the Military Committee, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and a large number of the Members of both Houses of Congress were present, with many citizens and distinguished officers of the Army and Navy.

The firing was superintended by Mr. COCHRAN himself, and it gave universal satisfaction. No ramrod or sponge is used with the gun, and it fires with extraordinary rapidity—it sent the balls across the Potomac river, which is near two miles wide at this point.

Many looked on with delighted surprise, and not a few with amazement, during the operation, as ball after ball, with the flashing of fire, came forth from the same muzzle in such rapid succession; and being itself equal to a battery of eight common guns. The inventor, Mr. COCHRAN stood by the side of the gun, and loaded and fired it himself.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

AMERICAN LAWYER.

From an Aunt in Ireland to her Nephew. DEAR NEPHEW:—I have not written to you since the last before now, because we had moved from our former place of living, and I did not know where a letter would find you; but I now with pleasure take my pen to inform you of the melancholy news of the very sudden death of our only living uncle Kilpatrick, who died suddenly last week after a lingering illness of five months. The poor man was in violent convulsions the whole time of his sickness, laying perfectly quiet and speechless, all the while talking incoherently and calling for water. I had no opportunity of informing you of his death sooner, except I had wrote you by last post, which was off two days before he died, and then you would have postage to pay. I am at a loss to tell what his death was occasioned by, but I fear it was brought on by his last sickness, for he was never well ten days together during the whole time of his confinement, and I believe his sickness was occasioned by his eating too much of rabbit, stuffed with peas and gravy, or peas and gravy stuffed with rabbit, I can't tell which, but he ate that as well as soon as he breathed his last, the doctors gave over all hopes of his recovery.

I need not tell you any thing about his age, for you will know that in December next he would have been 45 years old lacking ten months, and had he lived till then he would have been just six months dead. His property now devolves to his next of kin, who all died some time ago, so that I expect it will be divided between us, and you know his property was something considerable: for he had a fine estate which he sold to pay his debts, and the remainder he lost on a horse race; but it was the opinion of every body at the time, that he would have won the race, if the horse he ran against had not been too fast for him. I never saw a man, and the doctors all said so, that observed directions, and took medicine better than he did; he had as lief drink gruel as wine, if it only had the same taste, and would as soon take jalap as eat beef steak, if it only had the same relish. But, poor soul, he will never eat or drink more, and now you have not a living relation in the world except myself and your two cousins who were killed in the last war. I can't dwell on this mournful subject, and shall seal my letter with black sealing wax, and put on it your brother's coat of Arms, so that you may break it open when you open the letter, and don't open it until three or four days after you receive it, by which time you will be prepared for the sad tidings. When you come to this place stop, and do not read any more until my next.

Your affectionate Aunt, Mrs. M. M. M.

P. S. Don't write to me, but let me hear from you.

Who can wonder that such a letter should be so long?

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED.

The Virginia papers have of late been circulating a report that the Hon. Daniel Webster had spoken disrespectfully and unjustly of Gen. W. H. Harrison. This false statement was designed to create an impression that there is division in the ranks of the opposition to the National Administration. The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph says: "Determined to nail the falsehood in the most positive manner, we a few days since addressed a letter to Mr. Webster, to which the following decisive and patriotic reply has been received. We can assure the friends of Mr. Van Buren that they can make nothing of their desperate assertions. They can make no charge against Gen. Harrison that we cannot refute. His spotless life is proof against slander and detraction; and it is on the page of history that the greatest men of our country have given him their confidence and enjoyed his return. But let the following letter be read. It speaks for itself."

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1840.

To the Editors of the Telegraph and Intelligencer.

SIR: I have this evening received your letter, calling my attention to a statement which has been circulated in the newspapers, upon no authority whatever, that in 1835, on being proposed to me to be on the same ticket with Gen. Harrison, I refused, observing that he was the "pity of his friends, and the scorn and derision of his foes." Although it would be in vain that a man in public life should set about contradicting, by his own direct authority, every anonymous statement or declaration to be found in party presses, yet this paragraph was circulated so widely, that I was induced to take notice of it, and to authorize a direct and positive contradiction of it in the National Intelligencer. For the benefit of such as may not have seen that denial, I here repeat it, as I have done in one or two other letters, which I presume are, or will be, made public in those parts of the country where the gentlemen reside to whom they were respectively written. The whole matter is utterly false. Friendly relations have existed between Gen. Harrison and myself for many years. Nothing has ever occurred to interrupt these relations. On my return from Europe, late in December, I heard of his nomination by the Harrisburg Convention, and I took the earliest opportunity to declare publicly that I approved the nomination, and should join heartily with my fellow citizens in giving it support. Gen. Harrison has long been before the country, in war and in peace. The history of his life shows him to be a brave soldier, a patriotic citizen, and an honest man. It is too late for detraction to do its office upon his reputation, either military or civil. He has now been selected by the general voice of those whose political principles agree with his own, to bear up and advance the flag, under which it is hoped those principles may be maintained and defended. I not only wish his nomination success, but intend also to do all that may become a good citizen to insure it. It may fail; but if it should, I verily believe that failure will be ominous of a long train of political evils to the country. If sustained, on the part of those who have made it, by a devoted spirit of political duty and love of country, it may succeed; and if it should succeed, I should regard that success as the welcome harbinger of better times.

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

"SELLING WHITE MEN FOR DEBT."

This infamous charge against Gen. Harrison, which has again and again been shown to be destitute of a particle of truth, is still, we hear, repeated by some of the unscrupulous demagogues in the service of the Administration. We once again at some inconvenience, re-publish a letter written by Gen. Harrison himself, in 1840, when the charge was first made, and nailing the falsehood to the counter.

To any man who shall hereafter repeat this calumny, we beg to say to him as the Louisville Journal does: "Imagine us at your elbow, and whispering in your ear, what you have said is false, and you know it to be false."

To the Cincinnati Advertiser:

SIR: In your paper of the 15th instant, I observed a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late Senate and myself, for a supposed vote given at the last session, for the passage of a law to "sell debtors in certain cases." I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer bestowed upon us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the Constitution of the State, which every legislator is sworn to support; and sanctioned by a House of Representatives and twelve Senators, it would indicate a state of depravity, which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is, that no such proposition was ever made in the Legislature or even thought of. The act to which the writer alludes, has no more relation to the collection of "debts," than it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act for the "punishment of offences" against the State; and that part which has so deeply wounded the feelings of our constituents, was passed by the House of Representatives, and voted for by the twelve Senators, under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whose cases it was intended. It was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of the general system of the criminal law, which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment. The necessity of this is evinced by the following facts: For several years past it had become apparent that the penitentiary system was becoming more and more burdensome at every session; a large appropriation was called for to meet the excess of expenditures above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1835 the deficit amounted to near \$300,000.

This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some vigorous legislative measure. Two years recommended as being likely to produce the effect first placing the institution under better management; and secondly, lessening the number of convicts who were sentenced for short periods, and whose labor was found of but little benefit to the State. In pursuance of the latter principle the amount of \$500,000 upwards, were subjected to punishment in the penitentiary, instead of \$100,000, which was the former minimum sum; this was easily done. But the great difficulty remained to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of \$500. By some whipping was proposed; by others, punishment by hard labor in the county jail; and by others, it was thought best to make them work on the highways. To all these there appeared insuperable objections; fine and imprisonment were adopted by the House of Representatives as the only alternative; and as it is well known these vexatious pilferings were generally perpetrated by the more worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that when they could not pay the fines and costs which were always part of the sentence and punishment, their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fines and costs for them. Thus was the clause I believe, that was passed, by a unanimous vote of the House, and stricken out in the Senate, in opposition to the twelve who have been denounced. A little further trouble in examining the journals would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost only by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would have applied to "unfortunate debtors of 64 years," but to infamous offenders who deprade upon the property of their fellow-citizens; and who, by the Constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws were subject to involuntary servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of a beneficial effect from this measure, as it would apply to convicts who had obtained the age of maturity; but I had supposed that a woman or a youth who, convicted of an offence, remained in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous, private family, whose precept and example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude.

I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than an exercise over thousands of apprentices in our country, and those bound servants which are tolerated in our, as well as in every other State in the Union.

For from advocating the above-named principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt under any circumstances but that where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution and ought to be abolished.

I am, sir, your humble servant, WM. H. HARRISON. North Bend, Dec. 31, 1821.

YOUNG MEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Your Democratic Harrison Brethren of Baltimore send you this Address—

Greeting:—

We have been appointed a Committee from six hundred of our fellow citizens, to invite you to send Delegates to the Convention to assemble in this place, on the Fourth day of May next, and we do, therefore, most cordially bidding you an welcome, strenuously urge this duty, to your attention, and claim your best efforts to secure the election of

HARRISON AND TYLER.

Addressing ourselves to men who have left as well as argued, and whose minds are informed of the daily political history of our country by an untrusting and most zealous press—we deem it needless on the present occasion to enter into a long or detailed examination of the measures of our opponents, but letting it suffice to judge of our Rulers by the results of their schemes, we ask them what they have to hope from the inspection, and why you should commence or continue your political career by extending them your favor or your votes.

We ask the Young Mechanic to remember the scenes around his boyhood's hearth in better times, and under other auspices, when the toil of his industrious parent was repaid, and promptly too, by honest employers—we ask him to remember his well spread board, and the hopes with which his young mind looked forward to the life of an artisan as one of industry, intelligence, comfort and wealth.—and then, to contrast these scenes and expectations with his deserted workshops, his unblotted order book, his idle workmen, his unskilled tools, his government replacing the wages of laborers, his empty purse, his ill fed family, the difficulty with which he secures even the most transient employment, and the yet greater difficulty with which he procures payment even from the wealthy.

We ask the Young Emigrant from Germany or Ireland, to remember the period when embarking from Europe, his strength and his children his only capital, he read over the glowing descriptions of our country—its resources, its kindly soil, its benign and equal laws, its liberty, and the certainty that equal industry had every promise of employment, on the rich and fertile soil, that awaited him, which he had not our native land, the product of the soil? We ask him to remember his hopes of becoming respect-

ABLE AND RICH IN THE FAR WEST.

able and rich in the Far West, whither he proposed retiring with his earnings on the public works of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York; and then, to contrast these pictures and promises with schemes of internal improvement abandoned, his countrymen and fellow emigrants unemployed, his children unprovided for, himself a hopeless idler, often supported, when pride permits or starvation forces, by the charity of strangers.

We ask the Young Farmer to remember the returns which every "Harvest Home" brought to his father's coffers, the wealth of their humble but contented cottages, the expectations which cheered him to labor by his father's side at the plough or in the woodland, hoping like him one day to become a tiller of the soil, and like him, to be at ease with his family around him, under a free and prosperous government, and then to contrast these anticipations with his now idle or profligate acres, the uncertainty of sales and income, the defalcations of agents, the temptations of idleness leading him from his dull and unprovided home, where there is no hope in labor, no prospect of accumulation for comfort and repose in age.

We ask the Young Merchant and Manufacturer to remember the tide of prosperity that flowed so nourishingly around him but a few years ago, contributing to his education and his pleasures;—to remember his father's successful commerce whitening with it his canvases the waves of every sea, enabling him to give constant employment to the weather-beaten sailor, to raise up poor but worthy young men in the skill of sea-craft to make the shipwright busy in his interests, to purchase the labor of the mechanic, to be the patron of literature and the arts, to acquire at the highest prices the staple products of the soil, and to pay for them when due;—we ask him to remember the facility with which he made his remittances from Maine to Louisiana;—the society and the blessings which God showered over the land;—and turning from the past to the present, let him contrast these with the realized scenes of his mature years, under the blight and mildew of Van Burenism.

Contemplating the condition of his country more at a glance than any other of his fellow citizens, because in his center, more than in them, the results of the farmers' and mechanics' labor, let him behold sailors without employ, mechanics sent from him without work,—day laborers idle,—silent ship yards, untenanted warehouses and dwellings,—stagnant trade, and deranged exchange!

We ask him where are the returns of last years sales, or of the year before? what discounts he has paid on foreign paper in which he has received his remittances? what costs? what fees he has expended in his attempts to collect outstanding debts?

We ask him to remember the mode in which he is now forced to raise funds to meet his engagements at Bank, the usurious means by which he sustains his mercantile reputation, in the hope to weather the commercial storm which is desolating the land? We ask him where are his pleasures now; his undisturbed peace; his leisure—his hope? Trade decaying around him; days of physical effort and mental anxiety spent in providing for responsibilities, nights of care passed in thinking of the engagements of to-morrow,—day by day his domestic luxuries or comforts passing from his home to the pawn broker or the auctioneer,—no time for the fire-side intercourse, for reading, for enjoyment, for love of wife or children, for sleep, for food, for prayer! A whole existence concentrated in the endeavor not to starve—scarcely without a hope or a wish to live!

These are no over-drawn pictures, Young men of America! Every rank attests their correctness, and in asking you to lay these domestic truths to your hearts, we beg you to recollect that this state of things has but recently occurred; that it has grown up, as it were, "in a night," under the schemes of the present Administration; that it is the result of Van Burenism.

Are we wrong in so charging? Has not the administration had entire and uncontrollable sway? Were we not prosperous and happy before its existence? Has it not interfered with Commerce, Finance, Internal Improvements? Has it not said, "Perish Credit—Perish Commerce?" Has it not declared that the "Sub Treasury scheme was and should be in force in the land?" Have not its measures been servilely enforced? Has not a rebelling Senate or a refractory Congress been dragged into acquiescence, the one by "Instructions," the other by Vetoes? Has it not appealed, cringing, and falsely to the people, proclaiming its quick nostrums the life elixir of Democracy, and administering a drug instead of a cordial, assumed actual and despotic control of the Press and the Sword, whilst the people slept under its maddening influence? Has it not squandered millions on a successful war for electioneering purposes, and is not that war continued for the same end? Is not the Treasury empty and the credit of the Government at a discount? Have they not tried to excite the poor man's luxury, against the rich, as if the rich man's luxury was not the poor man's wealth? Are not State Securities in Europe sacrificed to pay existing debts, without the hope of redeeming the works they were created to complete?

Friends of Law and Order, we ask no revenge for these manifold iniquities! Notwithstanding the whole actual power of Government has been concentrated in the Cabinet at Washington, and Congress made, in fact, the mere ministerial agent of the decree, we ask no violence to unmask these despots designed in the garments of democracy! Seekers of true domestic peace and liberty, without which public peace is vain, we implore your potent energy; we ask your voices and your efforts unceasingly with your fathers, your friends, your brothers, your

neighbours! Let the revolution be firm, but peaceful!

In you, young men of America, rest the germs of future national strength and greatness. Many are, as yet unpledged to a political course, and it becomes you to be wary in your selection. Choose falsely, and hereafter you will have pride of opinion and mistaken consistency to preserve, whilst half your lives will be heartlessly spent in "defining your position."

From your ranks are to come the future rulers of the land, making you the guardians in the western world, of true Democratic Liberty.

In your candidate, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, you have every thing that could be desired; true constitutional principles, firmness, honor, learning, wisdom, experience. He has served his country with the Axe—the Sword—the Pen. He is brother of the woodman,—shoulder to shoulder he has stood with the Buckeye Rifleman and the Kentucky Ranger,—and side by side he has sat in council with your most approved and most eloquent Statesmen. Thus practically educated and made eminent by the people's favor, he has risen from obscurity on the wings of his own genius, not on the borrowed plumes of a dying phoenix. He comes to you a new man at the Seat of Government, as you are new in life, and we have the earnest, in his skill, his judgment, his experience, his honor, his bravery, his virtue, of the restoration of our country to prosperity and greatness.

Jointly pledged with him in this work of redemption, we find JOHN TYLER, the favored son of Virginia,—great among her great men,—with a judgment ripened by years of study and political experience, and with dignity to preside in a Senate, which, under your auspices, we hope again to see hailed as the "most able body of Statesmen in the world."

Thus blows the wind fair from every quarter! Come to us with your thousands, your hundreds, are you thousands—simple men, have we for you in our hearts and homes—the earnest welcome, public and private, of Baltimoreans, awaits you at the Convention, to swell the voice of public opinion in favor of HARRISON and TYLER.

BRANTZ JAYNE, JOSHUA M. HILL, THOMAS C. MONMONT, JESSE D. REID, DAVID CREAMER, JOHN BUCK, ELISHA LEE, NELSON FOL, A. RICH, J. WM. J. TALBOT, THOS. CARROLL, CHARLES H. PITTS.

CLARKE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Young Men of Clarke county, friendly to the election of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, held at the Court House, on Wednesday the 25th ult., WM. D. MCGUIRE was called to the Chair, and Thomas H. Snow appointed Secretary.

On motion it was Resolved, That this meeting highly approves of the recommendation of the Harrisburg Convention, that the Democratic White Young Men of the United States should assemble in Convention at Baltimore on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of advancing the cause of sound principles; and that this meeting will respond to the said recommendation by appointing forty delegates to represent this county in the proposed Convention.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be deputed to represent this county in the convention referred to in the foregoing resolution, viz: Wm. D. McGuire, Thos. H. Crow, A. Allen, Wm. D. Sowers, J. H. Morgan, Wm. D. Squires, Hugh M. Nelson, Francis Mead, Champ Shepherd, W. M. Thompson, D. H. McGuire, Geo. C. Blackmore, P. N. Mead, T. F. Fendleton, Jas. Green, Thos. E. Gold, John Page, D. B. Busham, Wm. Allen, Wm. Morgan, J. M. Lindsey, Parkerson Craig, M. Overfield, Henry Shepherd, John Morris, Deane T. Morris, Thos. L. Blackmore, Geo. B. Robinson, Jas. Plare, Carter Shepherd, Saml. Richardson, Wm. Berry, James Gibson, John D. Ferguson, Jas. H. Clark, John Shepherd, Amos A. Bonham, Barwell Whiting, F. K. Kerfoot, John Bonham.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Winchester Republican and Charlestown Free Press.

WM. D. MCGUIRE, Chm.

THOMAS H. SNOW, Secretary.

There is a whole text-book of true republicanism, as applied to the politics of the day, in the following passage from the Boston Mercantile Journal:

"We acknowledge no aristocracy but the aristocracy of intelligence and virtue, and, least of all, the aristocracy of wealth. But we disapprove from the bottom of our heart, the leveling doctrine of the modern Agrarians, who wish to put all men on an equal footing by leveling downwards; by degrading the highest instead of elevating the lowest, and incalculating sentiments which are at war with all the dictates of reason, morality, or religion."

And we still more heartily despise those men, who knowing the dangerous tendency of those Agrarian doctrines, take their propagators by the hand, and, impelled by a morbid thirst for popularity, urge them forward in their degraded work."

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

The N. Y. Observer mentions that 101 persons were added to the Spring Street Presbyterian Church (Dr. Patton), on Sunday last—44 being heads of families. In Philadelphia 130 were confirmed in Trinity Church and 21 in St. Johns, on Sunday the 23d ult., and a few Sabbaths before, 60 in the Church of the Evangelists.

To the Presbyterian Church in the care of the Rev. Mr. Chandler 43 were added last Sabbath, 31 heads of families. Similar excitement exist in Washington city, Hartford, Boston, in many places in New York and Ohio, and elsewhere.

Some think with you that there is a year of storm any day that may be a year of calm. Some think that a year of storm is better than a year of calm. Some think that a year of storm is better than a year of calm.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those persons who are subscribers to the Methodist Church of the White House, that one-half of said subscription will be required on or before the first day of May next, and the remaining half to be paid on or before the last day of July next—the said instalments to be paid in Cash as Treasurer of the same.

JAMES GRANTHAM, JOSEPH MORROW, L.